

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XVII

Harold N. Moldenke

A complete list of the abbreviations employed by me for the names of herbaria in which cited specimens are deposited will be published shortly in this journal in my work on the genus Calli-carpa. Meanwhile, most of them will be found explained in Phyto-logia 5: 154--159 (1955), 6: 242 (1958), 7: 91--92 (1959), 7: 123--124 (1960), 7: 343 (1961), 8: 95 (1961), 9: 191 (1963), and 12: 6 (1965).

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphila L. ex A. L. Juss., Gen. Pl., ed. 1, 107. 1789. Aegiphilla Briq. ex Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 6, in syn. 1966. Ageiphila Jacq., in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: A. L. Juss., Gen. Pl., ed. 1, 107 (1789) and ed. 2, 120. 1791; L. C. Rich., Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 106. 1792; Link, Enum. Pl. Berol. Alt. 1: 124. 1821; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 419 & 421 (1825) and 5: 126. 1828; Benth., Pl. Hartweg. 246. 1846; K. Schum. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 28 (1): 495 & 496. 1902; Loes., Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 53: 81 [Abhandl. 246]. 1912; P. C. Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 23: 1235 & 1253--1254. 1924; Robledo, Lecc. Bot. 2: 499. 1940; C. L. Lundell, Contrib. Univ. Mich. Herb. 8: 60, 75, 81--82, & 89. 1942; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 27: 2026. 1953; Moldenke, Verbenac. 24. 1955; Angely, Cat. Estat. Gen. Bot. Fan. 17: 2. 1956; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 30: 3551. 1956; Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 4 & 11. 1957; Reitz, Sellowia 11: 49, 66, & 84. 1959; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 33: 1215 (1959) and 35: 2177. 1960; Angely, Liv. Cop. Bot. Bras. 35 & 37. 1960; Troncoso, Bol. Soc. Argent. Bot. 9: 181 & 185. 1961; Troncoso, Darwiniana 12: 260. 1961; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 36: 4036 (1961) and 37: 215 & 1062. 1962; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 224 & 593 (1962) and A.5: 44 & 537. 1962; Angely, Fl. Bacia Paran. 22: 39. 1962; Soukup, Biota 4: 81 & 191. 1962; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 10: 2. 1964; Angely, Bibl. Veg. Paran. 194. 1964; Reitz & Klein, Sellowia 16: 44, 55, 64, 103, & 108. 1964; Langman, Select. Guide Lit. Flow. Pl. Mex. 515, 748, & 1010. 1964; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 354--355 & 463. 1965; Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 6--9, 58, & [59]. 1965; Moldenke, Phyto-logia 12: 6. 1965; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 12, 2, 3, & 9 (1965) and 13: 2, 3, & 6. 1966.

Soukup (1962) records the vernacular name "chirapa-sacha", a name applied also to Psychotria, Vernonia, and Wulffia. The J. F. Rock s.n. in the Bishop Museum herbarium, identified as Aegiphila sp. by C. Weurman at Leiden, is a species of Pisonia in the Pisoniaceae, while the Cuatrecasas 23088 is Petitia domingensis Jacq.

Recently Hatschbach has collected a strange plant in southern

Brazil which the late N. Y. Sandwith, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, felt is an Aegiphila. He says, in a letter to me dated August 3, 1964: "Today I examined it and in every flower the gynoecium was different, but the tiny, reduced tetramerous corolla with 4 stamens inserted near the top of the tube was always the same, at the bottom of the calyx. The gynoecium either shortly exceeded the corolla and ended in a weird, abnormal, club-shaped tip, or it was a long, spirally coiled, hairy organ ending in an empty inflated ovary terminated by a subulate undivided style! I cannot help feeling that this plant may, after all, be a new 'lusus' of an Aegiphila in the group of A. Sellowiana and A. verticillata: the foliage and indumentum are very suggestive indeed of these, & they are so common in S. Brazil. The inflorescence is surely essentially the same in character, but the pedicels are curiously elongated, the calyx is quite abnormal, & the reduced corolla and most gynoecium show every sign of abnormality. I have asked Dr. Hatschbach to watch this plant, to see if it occurs in a population or normal, healthy specimens of an Aegiphila, and if it is a 'unique' & perhaps inconstant."

AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 456 (1961) and 8: 15. 1961; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 36: 4036 (1961) and 37: 1062. 1962.

Material of this plant has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. odontophylla Donn. Sm., a species to which it is certainly very closely related.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Alajuela: A. F. Smith 110 [Stork 4210] (Mi). COLOMBIA: Cauca: Sneidern 1661 (W--2103663).

AEGIPHILA ALBA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 457. 1961.

Cazalet & Pennington describe this species as a tree, 40 feet tall, 8 inches in diameter at breast height, myrmecophilous, "the female flowers in axillary clusters; fruit a green acorn". They found it in a seasonal rainforest at 1000 feet altitude and identified it as "Aegiphila aff. valerii Standl." Eggers also describes it as a tree 40 feet tall, flowering in February. Játiva & Epling call it a "rounded tree", with "white cauline flowers", growing in forests and virgin forests at 700 meters altitude, flowering in July. Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. monstrosa Moldenke.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas: Eggers 14448 (A). Pichincha: Cazalet & Pennington 5090 (N); Játiva & Epling 354 (La--49645), 543 (La--49648, La--53199).

AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Additional synonymy: Eegiphila anomala Pittier ex F. Miranda, *Bol. Soc. Bot. Mex.* 26: 160, sphalm. 1961.

Additional bibliography: F. Miranda, *Bol. Soc. Bot. Mex.* 26:

160 & 169. 1961; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 457. 1961.

AEGIPHILA AUSTRALIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 458 (1961) and 8: 15. 1961; Rambo, *Pesquis. Bot.* 12: 21 (1961) and 21: 6 & [59]. 1965.

Rambo (1965) cites *Herb. Anchieta* 3334 [Sehnem s.n.] & 61186 from Santa Catarina, Brazil, and 11261 [Buck s.n.] from Rio Grande do Sul, the one not credited to someone else having been collected by himself. He calls the plant a "Small tree, up to 7 m high", growing in "Half-high woodlets, secondary growth" in the "Northwestern Highlands only" in Rio Grande do Sul, and gives its general distribution as "SC [Santa Catarina] and RGS [Rio Grande do Sul]".

AEGIPHILA BARBADENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 458. 1961; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, *Fl. Barbados* 354 & 463. 1965.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Moldenke

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila bogotensis* (H.B.K.) Moldenke, *Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names* 1, in syn. 1940.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 458—459 (1961) and 8: 16. 1961.

Cuatrecasas and his associates describe this plant as a tree, 8—25 m. tall, the young branches ochraceous-ferruginous, the leaves flexible, rather dark and subcoriaceous or coriaceous and yellowish- or dark-green, shiny above, lighter beneath, the calyx greenish-ochraceous or ochraceous-ferruginous, the corolla white or greenish-white, flowering in October and November, with green fruit in February, growing in the Andean forest, among bushes, and on disturbed slopes, at 2700—3140 meters altitude. Steyermark records the vernacular name "yuco blanco".

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Caldas: Killip 9811 (W—1142916). Cauca: Cuatrecasas & Willard 26466 (Fg). Cundinamarca: Garcia-Barriga 13341 (Ve—30779, W—1987600). Magdalena: Cuatrecasas & Castañeda 25219 (Z). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas, Lopez Figueiras, & Willard 26817 (W—2455933). VENEZUELA: Lará: J. A. Steyermark 55265 (Ve—25826). Mérida: Garcia-Barriga 13294 (Ve). Táchira: Aristeguieta 2568 (Ve—39795, W—2248871).

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS var. *AEQUINOCTIALIS* Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 27: 2026. 1953; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 459. 1961.

AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Herter, *Florul. Urug.* 104. 1930; Herter, *Revist. Sudam. Bot.* 4: 185. 1937; Rambo, *Sellowia* 7: 207. 1956; Angely, *Fl. Paran.* 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 16. 1961; Rambo, *Pesquis. Bot.* 12: 21 (1961) and 21: 6—7 & [59]. 1965.

Borrmüller 581 is described as having had yellow flowers. The species has been found growing at altitudes of 50 to 900 meters, in woods, forests, forest margins, and ruderal. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. sellowiana Cham. and as Acnistus sp. The Sellow s.n., photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 17590, was deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Berlin, but is now destroyed.

Rambo (1965) cites Herb. Anchieta 3979 from Uruguay, 1217, 6687, 9247, 26483 [Henz s.n.], 26508 [Henz s.n.], 28211, 29169, 31389 [Buck s.n.], 32840, 32928 [Friderichs s.n.], 32936 [Friderichs s.n.], 35579 [Vier s.n.], 37330, 44610, 48413 [Sehnem 2254], 48423 [Sehnem 2149], 50618 [Sehnem 3919], 57579 [Pivetta 657], 62045 [Camargo 1977], 62529 [Camargo 2284], 62539 [Camargo 2164], 62541 [Camargo 2088], 62546 [Camargo 2077], and 62565 [Camargo 2111] from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, all collected by himself except where otherwise designated. He describes the plant as "Recumbent, up to 10 m high", growing at "Edge of the rain forest, secondary forest, Campos woodlets"...."through the whole of the forested area" in Rio Grande do Sul, with a general distribution "From Rio de Janeiro and Paraguay down to RGS [Rio Grande do Sul] and Uruguay."

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Curial 1052 (W--1951772); Hatschbach 6327 (W--2320786). Rio Grande do Sul: Borrmüller 345 (G), 581 (G); Sehnem 2149 (B). Santa Catarina: J. F. T. Müller s.n. [Rio Claro] (P); Smith & Klein 13233 (Ac); Smith & Reitz 12451 (Ac), 12759 (Ac). State undetermined: Sellow s.n. [Macbride photos 17590] (W--photo).

AEGIPHILA BRACTEOLOSA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 459--460. 1961.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke II.444 (W--1875380); Krukoff 5060 (W--1662821).

AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 460--461 (1961) and 8: 16. 1961.

The Hassler 8120, photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 24621, is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva. Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the name A. cuspidata Mart. & Schau. On the other hand, the Woolston 1046, distributed as A. candelabrum, is actually A. lanceolata Moldenke.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 7974 (Mi), 8120 [Macbride photos 24621] (W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA CAUCENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 461. 1961.

Woytkowski describes this plant as a scarce shrub, 3--4 meters tall, with very soft velvety leaves and pale-yellow flowers. He records the vernacular name "rupiflas" for it and notes "compare no. 5496", a collection which I have not as yet seen.

Additional citations: PERU: Junín: Woytkowski 6432 (Z).

AEGIPHILA CEPHALOPHORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 461--462. 1961.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island: Shattuck 988 (W--2366733).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 462. 1961.

The Eggers 14348 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 20349 is deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum in Munich, while the Poeppig 2314 photographed by him as his type photograph number 34313 is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna. Straw describes the plant as a small tree, 3 meters tall, with greenish flowers ("but past flowering"), growing in partial shade near a river on open and grazed selva in Loreto.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas: Eggers 14348 [Macbride photos 20349] (N--photo). Manabí: Eggers 14838 (W--1618703, W--1618777). PERU: Loreto: Poeppig 2314 [Macbride photos 34313] (W--photo); Straw 2426 (W--2451475). MOUNTED CLIPPINGS: Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 171--172. 1909 (W).

AEGIPHILA CONTURBATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 462. 1961.

The Newman s.n. specimen photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28377 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Maranhão: Newman s.n. [Macbride photos 28377] (W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 462--463. (1961) and 8: 16. 1961.

The Poeppig 2158 specimen photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 34312 is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna.

Additional citations: PERU: Junín: Woytkowski 5977 (W--2453096). Loreto: Poeppig 2158 [Macbride photos 34312] (W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruíz & Pav.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Spreng. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 421 (1825) and 5: 126. 1828; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 463. 1961.

The specimen of Ruíz & Pavon s.n. photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28378 is deposited in the Delessert

Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: Ruiz & Pavon s.n. [Mifia; Macbride photos 28378] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 463--464. 1961; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 13: 2. 1966.

Matuda found this species in flower in November. Steyermark describes it as a tree, 5 meters tall, with membranous leaves that are rich-green above and white flowers, blooming in March, growing along rocky stream-beds at 750--900 meters altitude.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 572 (Ld), 6152 (Ld). VENEZUELA: Carabobo: J. A. Steyermark 94313 (Z), 95242 (Ac).

AEGIPHILA CRENATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Paran.* 7: 6 & 11. 1957; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 464 (1961) and 8: 16. 1961.

The specimen of Dusén 10541, photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 30182, is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Dusén 10541 [Macbride photos 30182] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 464 & 467. 1961; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 36: 4036 (1961) and 37: 215. 1962; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 10: 2. 1964.

Grubb and his associates describe this species as an undergrowth bush, to 3 m. tall, with a flattish crown, the young apices of the branches covered with mauve hairs, the flowers white, blooming in September, and growing at 1450 feet altitude.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Grubb, Lloyd, Pennington, & Whitmore 1658 (N, N).

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA var. HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 27: 2026. 1953; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 467. 1961.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional bibliography: Loes., *Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand.* 53: 81 [Abhandl. 246]. 1912; P. C. Standl., *Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb.* 23: 1253--1254. 1924; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 467--468. 1961.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Oaxaca: Martínez-Calderón 418 (Rf). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Elias 1621 (W--1731841). Magdalena: H. H. Smith 881 (Mi, S), 1864 (Mi).

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional synonymy: Aegophila elata Sw. ex Hocking, *Dict. Terms Pharmacog.* 6, sphalm. 1955.

Additional bibliography: C. L. Lundell, *Contrib. Univ. Mich.*

Herb. 8: 60. 1942; Hocking, Dict. Terms Pharmacog. 6. 1955; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 468--469. 1961; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 354, 355, & 463. 1965; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 2. 1966.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or arching shrub, 2--4 m. tall, a small tree, or a woody vine or liana, often semi-climbing, the stems 1 inch in diameter; leaves papery or subcoriaceous, dull or slightly glossy and medium- or deep-green above, dull and paler beneath; calyx green; flowers cream-color, creamish, yellow, greenish-yellow, or light-yellow; fruit obovoid, vermillion-orange, 1.2--1.5 cm. long, about 8 mm. wide. It has been found growing along roadsides in secondary forests and on broken ridges, in thickets on steep hillsides, and in secondary growth on banks of small rivers, at altitudes of 350 to 1250 m., flowering in March, April, July, and August, fruiting in August. The flowers are described as "cream" on Lasser & Vareschi 4047, "creamish" on Gentle 4457, "light-yellow" on J. V. Santos 2926, and "yellow" on Aristeguieta & Pannier 1856. Lundell (1942) cites Matuda 3031, 3081, & 3406.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Oaxaca: J. V. Santos 2926 (Mi). Vera Cruz: J. V. Santos 2315 (Mi). GUATEMALA: El Petén: Contreras 3259 (Ld), 3374 (Ld, S). BRITISH HONDURAS: Gentle 4456 (Rf), 4457 (Rf, Rf), 6752 (Ld, S), 7726 (Ld), 8009 (Ld, S). JAMAICA: G. R. Proctor 23913 (Mi). VENEZUELA: Barinas: Breteler 3735 (N). Bolívar: J. A. Steyermark 86729 (Ve). Monagas: Lasser & Vareschi 4047 (Ve--38255). Yaracuy: Aristeguieta & Pannier 1856 (Ve--34289).

AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 469. 1961; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 12: 3. 1965.

Asplund 8935 seems to be a mixture with Cornutia odorata (Poepp. & Endl.) Poepp. -- the Stockholm herbarium sheet is Cornutia, but the United States National Herbarium sheet is Aegiphila, although distributed as Cornutia.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Asplund 8935, in part (W--2224015).

AEGIPHILA FARINOSA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 470. 1961.

The species has been collected in fruit in January.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: López Figueras 8307 (W--2455215).

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 471. 1961.

Steyermark describes this plant as "vining"; leaves subcoriaceous, deep dull-green above, fulvous-green beneath; calyx greenish; corolla creamy-yellow, growing at 1300--1400 m. altitude,

flowering in October.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: H. Pittier 14982 (W--1832690); J. A. Steyermark 89931 (Z); Tamayo 1643 (W--1833098). BRAZIL: Amapá: Murça Pires, Rodrigues, & Irvine 50394 (N).

AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA Hayek & Spruce

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 471. 1961.

The specimen of Spruce 5473, photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 34311, is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Chimborazo: Rimbach 616 [Herb. Mus. Yale School Forest. 31994] (W--1742057). Pichincha: Asplund 6456 (W--2223762); Spruce 5473 [Macbride photos 34311] (W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: K. Schum. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 28 (1): 495. 1902; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 471--472. 1961; Soukup, *Biota* 4: 81. 1962.

Soukup (1962) records for this plant the vernacular name "chirarapa-sacha", a name, however, which is also applied to species of Psychotria, Vernonia, and Wulffia. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. martinicensis Jacq. The specimen of Martius s.n., photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 20350, is deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Munich.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: H. H. Smith 1831 (Mi). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Krukoff 5125 (W--1662846). Pará: Martius s.n. [Macbride photos 20350] (N--photo of cotype).

AEGIPHILA FLORIBUNDA Moritz & Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 472. 1961.

The specimen of Moritz 1765, photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 34310, is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Moritz 1765 [Macbride photos 34310] (W--photo).

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional bibliography: Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 16. 1961.

The flowers are described as "cream" on Hatschbach 6616 and as "whitish" on Glaziou 3067. The plant has been found growing "em terrenos baldios" by Hatschbach. It has been collected in anthesis in November and December. The specific name is sometimes uppercased.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach 6616 (W--2321465). Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou 3067 (Ja--11193).

AEGIPHILA GLABRATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 473. 1961.

Wurdack describes this plant as a woody vine, climbing 5—7 m., with white flowers, occasional in rainforest on middle north slopes, at 550—750 m. altitude, blooming in October.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Wurdack 2390 (W—2403697).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 473. 1961.

This plant has been found growing at 1200 m. altitude. The Lasser 905, distributed as this species, is actually *A. mollis* H.B.K.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Yaracuy: Aristeguieta & Foldats 1451 (Ve—33507). BRAZIL: Pará: Archer 8051 (W—2439039).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. *PARAËNSIS* Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 473—474. 1961.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Murça Pires, Rodrigues, & Irvine 51052 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLOMERATA Benth.

Additional & emended bibliography: Benth., *Bot. Voy. Sulphur* 154. 1846; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 474—475. 1961.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 475—476. 1961.

Lasser describes this species as a tree, 10 m. tall, with a columnar trunk, irregular crown, and very fragrant flowers. He records the vernacular name "oreja de burro". The specimen of Triana 2080 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28379 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Triana 2080 [Macbride photos 28379] (W—photo). VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Lasser 1167 (Ve).

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 476. 1961.

The specimen of Lund 796 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 7880 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva. The species has been found in anthesis in June. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as *Solanum* sp.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Duarte 6847 [Herb. Brad. 24404] (W—2436357). São Paulo: Lund 796 [Macbride photos 7880] (N—photo of type, W—photo of type).

AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 476. 1961.

The specimen of Triana 2084 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28380 is deposited in the Delessert Herbar-

ium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: Triana 2084 [Macbride photos 28380] (W--photo). VENEZUELA: Guárico: Aristeguieta 4215 (Ve--46119).

AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila hassleri Chod. ex Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 3: 29, in syn. 1962; Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 7 & [59]. 1965.

Additional bibliography: Rambo, Sellowia 7: 207. 1956; Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 16. 1961; Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 7 & [59]. 1965; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 3. 1966.

The specimens of Hassler 3193 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 24613 are deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva. Smith & Reitz found the species growing in forests and low woods, as well as on moist banks, at 150--750 m. altitude, fruiting in October. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the name Citharexylon sp. The Del Puerto 3234, cited below, bears a notation "Corresponde a muestra No. 4166", a specimen not as yet seen by me.

Rambo (1965) cites Herb. Anchieta 990 & 49952 from Santa Catarina, 11251, 40014, 45761, 49479, 54254 [Emrich s.n.], 60845 [Camargo 1438], & 62037 [Camargo 2037] from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, all collected by himself except where otherwise designated. He calls the plant a "Small tree, up to 7 m high", growing at the "Edge of the forest, secondary growth", in Rio Grande do Sul, "Apparently northern forested area only", with a general distribution "From Paraná and Paraguay through South Brazil and Argentina Mesopotamia to RGS [Rio Grande do Sul] and Uruguay".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Smith & Reitz 12694 (Ac), 12751 (Ac). PARAGUAY: Hassler 3193 [Macbride photos 24613] (W--photo of cotype). URUGUAY: Del Puerto 3234 (Z). ARGENTINA: Misiones: Montes 121 (W--2049836).

AEGIPHILA HERZOGII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 477. 1961.

The specimen of Herzog 1369 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28381 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Herzog 1369 [Macbride photos 28381] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 478. 1961.

The Burkart 17014, distributed as this species, is actually A. mollis H.B.K.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Bolívar: F. W. Pennell 4563 (W--1043141).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacks.

Additional synonymy: Callicarpa foliis ovatis acutis integerimis, subtus subtomentosis, racemis densis axillaribus et terminalibus, tubo corollae calyce quadruplo longiore Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 621, in syn. 1797. Callicarpa (integrifolia) foliis integerimis Jacq. ex Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 621, in syn. 1797.

Additional bibliography: Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 621. 1797; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 419 & 421. 1825; J. A. & J. H. Schultes, Mant. 3: 50 & 51. 1827; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 5: 126. 1828; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 526. 1929; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 479-480. 1961; Tamayo, Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat. 22: 127 & 165. 1961.

Additional illustrations: Jacq., Sel. Stirp. Amer. Hist. pl. 173, fig. 7. 1763; Jacq., Sel. Stirp. Amer. Hist. Picta pl. 259, fig. 6 [in color]. 1780.

McCarroll describes the fruit of this species as red. The plant has been found in anthesis in January and in fruit in April. An additional common name is "ganzblättrige Schönbeere". The Borsotti 53 and Ll. Williams 13401, distributed as this species, are actually A. parviflora Moldenke, Lasser 1167 is A. sessiliflora Moldenke, and Sehnem 3781 is not verbenaceous.

Sprengel (1825) and Schultes (1827) place this taxon in the synonymy of the North American Callicarpa americana L., a palpable error.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrance 548 (W-2324023). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Ll. Williams 14533 (W-1564616), 15080 (W-1877412). Anzoátegui: Aristeguieta & Agostini 4714 (N). Aragua: Agostini & Farías 107 (B). Bolívar: H. M. Curran 26 (Ve-41363); Lasser 1291 (Ve), 1604 (Ve); Tamayo s.n. [Sta. Elena, Marzo 1946] (Ve). Mérida: E. L. Little 16209 (Ve). Monagas: Aristeguieta 3916 (Ve-44562). State undetermined: Tamayo 2982 (Ve-27077). BRITISH GUIANA: Tutin 59 (W-1743381). ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Asplund 8868 (W-2224005), 10166 (W-2224188); Mexia 7173 (W-1663739), 7187 (W-1663747), 7289 (W-1663799). PERU: Cuzco: Vargas Calderón 7385 (W-1995360). Loreto: O. V. Nufiez 2449 (W-2121593); Schunke 343 (W-1459230). Puno: McCarroll 94 (Mi), 131 (Mi). BRAZIL: Amapá: Irwin, Egler, & Murça Pires 47161 (N).

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 480. 1961; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 12: 2. 1965.

It should be noted here that some of the leaves on Ll. Williams 13174, cited below, greatly resemble those of A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacks. The specimen of Herb. Gen. Mus. Para. 2270 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28382 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: El Ratón Island [Amazonas]: Ll. Williams 13174 (W--2428869). BRAZIL: Maranhão: Herb. Gen. Mus. Para. 2270 [Macbride photos 28382] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 481. 1961.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as Callicarpa sp. On the other hand, the Duke 4555, distributed as Aegiphila laeta, is not verbenaceous.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Darien: Duke 4116 (Z). VENEZUELA: Zulia: Mocquerys 1018 (W--2383053).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional & emended bibliography: Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 172. 1908; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 481--482. 1961.

Kramer & Hekking describe this plant as follows: "a shrub a few meters tall; leaves chartaceous, bearing green glands beneath near the base of the lamina; corolla infundibuliform with patent limb, very pale greenish yellow, almost white, very fragrant; style concolorous, long-exserted, furcate; anthers brown", flowering in January.

The Feddema 2001, distributed as A. laevis, seems to be a species of Pisonia or some related genus.

Additional citations: SURINAM: Kramer & Hekking 2746 (N).

AEGIPHILA LANATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 482. 1961.

The specimen of Glaziou 21917 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28383 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Brasilia: Heringer 7323/17 (N), 7823 (N). Goiás: Cobra & Oliveira 244 (Z); Cobra & Sucre 309 (Ac); Glaziou 21917 [Macbride photos 28383] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 482--483 (1961) and 13: 321. 1966.

Woolston describes this plant as follows: "Woody climber, 10 m. x 10 cm. diam. at base, with fairly close branches at extremities; stem pale grayish-brown with reticulate fine lines; on trees in wet woodlands; corolla yellow, quickly falling; filaments white; anthers brown; style white; calyx & peduncles pale yellowy-green; leaves dark yellow-green, with slight sheen; midrib and lower surface very pale; branchlets pale yellow-green". Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. candellabrum Briq.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Heringer 6371 (Z). PARAGUAY: Woolston 1046 (W--2281654).

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 483. 1961.

This species has been found growing at 600 feet altitude by Allen & Severen, misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. martinicensis Jacq.

Additional citations: EL SALVADOR: San Miguel: Allen & Severen 6894 (W--2366499).

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Verbenac.* 29--30. 1955; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 483. 1961.

The specimen of M. R. Schomburgk 772 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28384 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: J. A. Steyermark 57719 (Ve--26393). Monagas: J. A. Steyermark 62242 (Ve--36230). BRITISH GUIANA: M. R. Schomburgk 772 [Macbride photos 28384] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 483--484. 1961.

The specimen of Triana 2083 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 28385 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrance 156 (W--2323888). Cauca: Sneidern 1660 (W--2103662). Chocó: Triana 2083, in part [Macbride photos 28385] (W--photo).

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 484. 1961.

The fruit of this species is decidedly round, hard, woody, and not at all wrinkled, tetragonal, or fleshy when dried.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Carabobo: J. A. Steyermark 94357 (Z).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Paran.* 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 16. 1961.

The specimen of Casaretto 2022 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 24614 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva, while the Sellow s.n. [Brasília] photographed by him as his type photograph number 17585 was deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum in Berlin, but is now destroyed. The Eitens found this species in "degraded cerrado; young barbatimão, trees and shoots 1--3 m. tall, spaced 2--5 m. apart; ground recently burned; shrub 1.5--2 m. tall, thin, erect, unbranched until the top", flowering in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Murça Pires, Rodrigues, & Irvine 51116 (N). Bahia: Casaretto 2002 [Macbride photos 24614]

(W--photo). São Paulo: Eiten & Eiten 2435 [from plant 6] (N), 2435 [from plant 7] (W--2371219); Mattos & Mattos 8418 (W--2445192); Mimura 23 (N), 49 (N), 216 (W--2445188). State undetermined: Sellow s.n. [Brasilia; Macbride photos 17585] (W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA LONGIFOLIA Turcz.

Additional & emended bibliography: Turcz., Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2): 218--219. 1863; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 484. 1961.

The specimen of Schlim 688 photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 24616 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Turczaninow (1863) describes this plant as follows: "Ae. ramis, petiolis, paginae inferioris foliorum costa atque panicula patentim pilosis; foliis breviter petiolatis basi obtusis in petiolum brevissime decurrentibus, oblongo-lanceolatis longe acuminatis integerrimis, supra fere glabris; paniculae terminalis, folia parum superantis pedunculo ad medium refracto; cymis oppositis numerosis, inferioribus deflexis; bracteis ovatis vel spathulatis acuminatis deciduis, bracteolis seraceis; calyce turbinato truncato edentulo; corollae (adhuc inapertae) tubo calycem vix excedente. Flores a schedula lutescentes."

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Schlim 688 [Macbride photos 24616] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 485. 1961.

The specimen of Luschnath s.n. [Herb. Martius 1040] photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 7879 is deposited in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Luschnath s.n. [Herb. Martius 1040; Macbride photos 7879] (W--photo of cotype); Miers 3712 (W--2383081).

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 485--486. 1961.

Steyermark describes this species as a woody vine, vining shrub, or high-climbing liana, the leaves subcoriaceous, rich-green above, pale-green beneath with raised veins, corolla buff-cream, fruiting-calyx brown, fruit dull-green, turning yellow, growing at altitudes of 250 to 800 meters, flowering in August, fruiting in December. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. perplexa Moldenke.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: J. A. Steyermark 86660 (Ve), 88157 (N). Miranda: J. A. Steyermark 89365 (Mi). BRITISH GUIANA: Sandwith 1202 (W--1858935). BRAZIL: Pará: Ducke 843 (W--1875670).

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Aegyphila martinicensis DC. ex Moldenke, Ré-

sumé Suppl. 13: 6, in syn. 1966. Aegyphila martinicensis Jacq. ex Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 6, in syn. 1966.

Additional & emended bibliography: L. C. Rich., Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 106. 1792; W. T. Ait., Hort. Kew., ed. 2, 1: 264. 1810; Link, Enum. Pl. Berol. Alt. 1: 124. 1821; Robledo, Lecc. Bot. 2: 499. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 486--488. 1961; Soukup, Biota 4: 81. 1962; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 354, 355, & 463. 1965; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 6. 1966; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 325 & 330. 1966.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, arching shrub, or small scraggly tree, 5--15 feet tall, with white or whitish flowers and orange fruit, growing in cracks of stone walls, in mossy forests on northern ridges, or "common" in woodlands, sometimes where the rainfall is 500--903 cm., at altitudes of 10--1300 meters, flowering in January, August, September, and November, fruiting in February and April. The common name "bois amé" [meaning, bitter shrub] is recorded for it on Dominica and "bois cabrit" in Guadeloupe. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as Callicarpa sp. On the other hand, the Allen & Severen 6894, distributed as A. martinicensis, is actually A. laxicupulis Moldenke, while H. H. Smith 868 is A. mollis H. B.K. and H. H. Smith 1831 is A. filipes Mart. & Schau. The flowers on Webster, Ellis, & Miller 9198 are described as "whitish", but on R. A. Howard 11158 as "white".

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Duke 4685 (Ca). Darien: Duke 4114 (E). PUERTO RICO: Alain 10300 (G, Ij, N, Sj); Otero 270 (Mi), 308 (Mi). LEEWARD ISLANDS: Dominica: W. H. Hodge 1320 (G), 3093 (G), 3824 (G); Hodge & Hodge 1258 (G), 1496 (G), 1631 (G), 2073 (G), 2572 (G), 2802 (G), 2813 (G), 2948 (G), 3077 (G); Stehlé & Stehlé 6329 (W--2453676). Guadeloupe: H. Stehlé 2813 (W--2453662); Stehlé & Stehlé 7079 (W--2453682); Webster, Ellis, & Miller 9110 (Mi). WINDWARD ISLANDS: Grenada: Hunnewell 19279 (Rf). Martinique: H. Stehlé 2393 (W--2453694); Stehlé & Stehlé 4939 (W--2453699); Webster, Ellis, & Miller 9198 (Mi). Saint Lucia: R. S. Cowan 1571 (N). Saint Vincent: R. A. Howard 11158 (Mi). VENEZUELA: Zulia: Mocquerys 910 (W--2383052).

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS var. OLIGONEURA (Urb.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 488. 1961.

W. T. Stearn regards this taxon as a valid species. He says that W. Harris 11716, identified by me as A. swartziana Urb., is really representative of the female-predominant form of A. oligoneura Urb.

AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 488. 1961.

Glaziou 1546 is said to have been taken from a shrub with "whitish" corollas. Rodriguez 457 has calyx-teeth that are not

long-cuspidate nor setaceous-tipped like those on most of the Rio de Janeiro specimens — it was misidentified as Cordia sellowiana Cham. and distributed as such in herbaria. An isotype of A. cestrifolia Gardn., deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 34358.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: G. Gardner 100 [Macbride photos 34358] (W--photo); Glaziou 1546 (Ja--11192). State undetermined: Ramiz Galvao s.n. [Rio Comprido] (P). ARGENTINA: Misiones: Rodriguez 457 [Herb. Inst. Miguel Lillo 57251] (G).

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 16. 1961.

An isotype of this species, Hostmann 89, deposited in the Dessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva, was photographed by Macbride as his type photograph number 24617. The H. Pittier 15481, distributed as A. membranacea, is actually A. quinduensis (H.B.K.) Moldenke.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark & Nilsson 193 (N). SURINAM: Hostmann 89 [Macbride photos 24617] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila mollis Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphila mutisii Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphila salutaris Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphila mollis Bonpl. ex Spreng. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825. Aegiphila mutisii Bonpl. ex Spreng. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825. Aegiphila salutaris Bonpl. ex Spreng. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825. Aegiphila salutaris Humb. & Kunth ex Benth., *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 2: 449. 1839. Aegiphila mutisii Humb. & Kunth ex Benth., *Fl. Hartw.* 246. 1846. Aegiphila mollis Kunth ex Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 654. 1847. Aegiphila mutisii Kunth ex Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 654. 1847. Aegiphila salutaris Kunth ex Schau. in A. DC., *Prodr.* 11: 654. 1847. Aegiphila mollis H.B.K. ex Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 6: 9, in syn. 1963.

Additional bibliography: Benth., *Pl. Hartw.* 246. 1846; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 489--490 (1961) and 13: 326, 327, & 332. 1966.

Burkart 17014 is of the "mutisii" type, with dense spreading pubescence, and is said to have had "yellowish-white" corollas, while Lasser 905 had "yellow" corollas; the flowers on Aristeguieta 6164 were "white". Pannier & Schwabe s.n. exhibits one branch with ternate leaves.

An isotype of A. salutaris in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Berlin was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 17588, but is now destroyed; similarly, the type

of Cornutia velutina, in the same herbarium, was photographed by him as his type photograph number 17568 and is now also destroyed. It is possible that the Humboldt XII, with no definite locality of collection indicated, and also deposited in the Berlin herbarium and photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 17586, may have been the actual type of A. mollis, but it is also now destroyed.

Material of A. mollis has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. glandulifera Moldenke, A. hirsutissima Moldenke, A. martinicensis Jacq., and A. mollis var. intermedia Moldenke. On the other hand, the Elias 1458 and Haught 3738, distributed as A. mollis, are actually var. intermedia.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cauca: F. C. Lehmann 6692 [Macbride photos 17568] (W--photo). Magdalena: H. H. Smith 868 (Mi), 870 (Mi), 1860 (Mi). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Humboldt 983 [Herb. Willdenow 2834; Macbride photos 17588] (W--photo); Pannier & Schwabe s.n. [Ledio y Alto Orinoco] (Ve). Aragua: Burkart 17014 (Ve); Lasser 905 (W--1879925). Guárico: Aristeguieta 4249 (Ve--46833), 6164 (Z); Aristeguieta & Hernández 2307 (Ve--37286). Mérida: J. A. Steyermark 56314 (Ve--25827). Yaracuy: Aristeguieta & Pannier 1803 (Ve--34309). State undetermined: Humboldt XII [Herb. Willdenow 2838; Macbride photos 17586] (W--photo).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 490. 1961.

Material of this variety has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as typical A. mollis H.B.K. On the other hand, the H. H. Smith 870, distributed in some herbaria as A. mollis var. intermedia, is actually typical A. mollis.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Elias 1458 (W--1594641). Magdalena: Haught 3738 (W--1708553).

AEGIPHILA MONSTROSA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 490 (1961) and 13: 319. 1966.

Steyermark refers to this plant as a small tree, 25 feet tall, with pale olive-green leaves; Contreras found it in ramonal bordering a lake; Lundell calls it an arborescent shrub or small tree, 25 feet tall, the trunk 3 inches in diameter, growing on hillsides and on a temple in ramonal covering ancient ruins; while Gentle says that the trunk is 5 inches in diameter and the flowers are white and scented, growing on creeksides, in acahual, and on wild coffee ridges — he records the vernacular names "hullub" and "ruxsain".

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: El Petén: Contreras 1656 (Ld, S); C. L. Lundell 15443 (Ld, S), 15464 (Ld), 15831 (Ld, S). Izabal: J. A. Steyermark 42011 (Rf). BRITISH HONDURAS: Gentle 5078 (Ld), 6900 (Ld), 7548 (Ld), 9042 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruiz & Pav.

Additional bibliography: K. Schum. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 28 (1): 496. 1902; Moldenke, Holmbergia 4: 148. 1945; Soukup, Biota 1: 180--181. 1956; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 491. 1961.

A specimen of Ruiz 187, originally deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Berlin, but now destroyed, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 17587.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: Asplund 12580 (W--2224707). Department undetermined: Dombey s.n. [Peru] (W--1706491); Ruiz 187 [Macbride photos 17587] (W--photo). BOLIVIA: El Beni: H. H. Rusby 2619 (W--33109).

AEGIPHILA NOVOFRIBURGENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 491. 1961.

An isotype of this species, P. Clausen 194, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 28386.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: P. Clausen 194 [Macbride photos 28386] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 17. 1961; Reitz & Klein, Sellowia 16: 55 & 108. 1964; Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 8 & [59]. 1965.

Rambo (1965) cites Herb. Anchieta 3258, 31676, 50296, 50333, 50354, 54375 [Reitz 6124], and 55608 [Reitz 5170] from Santa Catarina, Brazil, all collected by himself except where otherwise designated. He describes the plant as a "Half-climber with spreading branches, up to 5 m high", growing in "Half-high forests, secondary growth.....just reaching the northeastern sea coast (31676)" of Rio Grande do Sul, with a general distribution "From Amazonia down to RGS [Rio Grande do Sul]".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach 4986 (A). Santa Catarina: Gaudichaud 173 (P); Hatschbach 1927 (W--2027120); Reitz 3574 (W--2027879); Reitz & Klein 1864 (N).

AEGIPHILA OBOVATA Andr.

Additional bibliography: Robledo, Lecc. Bot. 2: 499. 1940; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 492--493. 1961.

Cowan & Proctor describe this species as a tree, 4 m. tall, with pendent branches and pale-yellow flowers, growing in primary forests and on lower cultivated slopes, at 150--600 meters altitude, blooming in April.

Additional citations: TOBAGO: Cowan & Proctor 1455 (N).

AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 493 (1961) and 13: 319. 1966.

The H. F. Smith 110 and Stork 4210, distributed as this species in some herbaria, are actually the related A. aculeifera Moldenke.

AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 493--494. 1961.

Brenes found this plant growing at 1100 meters altitude, flowering in June. The Feddema 1887, distributed in some herbaria as A. panamensis, is actually a species of Schlegelia.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Brenes s.n. [Herb. Inst. Physico-geogr. Nat. Costaric. 14484] (G).

AEGIPHILA PANICULATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 494. 1961.

Duke refers to this plant as a vine or shrub, with greenish flowers, blooming in September.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Darien: Duke 4095 (Ca), 4109 (Z). Panamá: Duke 3805 (Ca).

AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

Additional bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Paran.* 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 17. 1961.

A specimen of Hassler 4498, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 24618.

Recent collectors have found this species growing in campo cerrado (widely scattered scrub) in Paraná, at 950 meters altitude, fruiting in January. Rojas found it flowering in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Goiás: N. T. Silva 57727 (N). Paraná: Hatschbach 7687 (Ca), 8523 (Ca), 8524 (Ca); Smith, Klein, & Hatschbach 14729 (Ac). São Paulo: Lanna Sobrinho 136 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 1222] (Ac); Mimura 160 (W--2445190). PARAGUAY: Hassler 4498 [Macbride photos 24618] (W--photo of cotype); T. Rojas s.n. [Hassler 10852] (A).

AEGIPHILA PARVIFLORA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 495 (1961) and 13: 328. 1966.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 10 m. tall, or a small shrub, with an irregular crown, the trunk to 40 cm. in diameter, and white flowers, growing in meadows, called "papagaio", and blooming in June. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria under the names A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacks. and Aegyphylla sp.

A specimen of Spruce 589, an isotype of the species, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 28387.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Apure: Borsotti 3 (Ve), 53 (Ve--39518); Ll. Williams 13401 (W--1802205). BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Heringer 5802 (B). Pará: Spruce 589 [Macbride photos 28387] (W--photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA PENDULA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 496. 1961; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 12: 3. 1965.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Ewel 199 (Z).

AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila peruana Turcz. ex Soukup, *Biota* 4: 81, sphalm. 1962.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 496—497. 1961; Soukup, *Biota* 4: 81. 1962.

An isotype, Spruce 4275, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques in Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 24619. Soukup collected the species in anthesis in August. Woytkowski describes the plant as a shrub, 2.5 meters tall, with yellow fruit in March, growing in secondary forests at 500 meters altitude.

Additional citations: PERU: San Martín: Spruce 4275 [Macbride photos 24619] (W--photo of isotype); Woytkowski 5443 [wood voucher 15513] (W--2413510), 7136 (W--2453490). Department undetermined: Soukup 4371 [Villarica] (W--2199967).

AEGIPHILA PLATYPHYLLA Briq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphilla platyphylla Briq. ex Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 13: 6, in syn. 1966.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 497. 1961; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 13: 6. 1966.

The type specimen, Hassler 8056, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 24620.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 8056 [Macbride photos 24620] (Mi--isotype, W--2055326--isotype, W--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 27: 2026. 1953; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 498. 1961.

AEGIPHILA QUINDUENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 498 (1961) and 13: 333. 1966.

Recent collectors call this a treelet, to 5 m. tall, not much branched, growing at 900 meters altitude, fruiting from September to November. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. membranacea Turcz.

Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, in a letter to me dated November 8, 1963, says: "I was not able to place my specimen (no. 91800) with certainty in A. quinduensis, as there was some question in my mind as to whether it might not be A. martinicensis. We have no material of the latter here for comparison. The difference given in your key on p. 275 under the 'calyx-rim distinctly toothed, lobed, etc.' category to separate A. martinicensis with 'blades firmly membranous,

etc.' from A. quinduensis with 'blades thin-chartaceous or submembranous' is not altogether easy to apply in this present case. Also, some of the calyx-rims in my specimen appear subtruncate or repand and could be placed in the section of your key on p. 269."

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Aristeguieta 5155 (Ve); J. García 53 (Ve--30983); Lasser 2058 (Ve--25129); H. Pittier 15474 (Ve--26967), 15481 (Ve--26896), 15648 (Ve--26999); Pittier & Nakichenovick 15550 (Ve--29312); J. A. Steyermark 91800 (B). Federal District: Lasser 2121 (Ve--25213); J. A. Steyermark 91507 (B, W--2430130). Miranda: Aristeguieta 4854 (Ve, Z). Monagas: J. A. Steyermark 62046 (Ve--25594).

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 498--499. 1961.

Archer and Silva both describe this plant as a vine. Recent collectors have found it on terra-firma, blooming in January and March. The flowers are described as "yellow" on Archer 8278 and A. Silva 93, and "green" on Archer 8120.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Lasser 1983 (Ve); J. A. Steyermark 88441 (N). BRAZIL: Amazonas: G. P. Cooper s.n. [Lower Rio Madeira, March 20--24, 1945] (W--2439074), s.n. [Itapumua] (N). Pará: Archer 8120 (N), 8141 (W--2439075), 8278 (N); Murça Pires 8227 (N); A. Silva 93 (N, W--2439609). MOUNTED ILLUSTRATIONS: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 2: 441, fig. 4. 1948 (N).

AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 499. 1961; Rambo, *Pesquis. Bot.* 21: 8 & [59]. 1965.

A cotype, J. E. Pohl 4392, deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 34309.

Rambo (1965) cites Herb. Anchieta 58406 [Reitz 8383] from Santa Catarina and 40320 and 59493 [Camargo 881] from Rio Grande do Sul, the second being his own collection. He describes the plant as a "Small tree, up to 5 m high", growing in "Half-high wood, secondary growth", and found "So far, northeastern Highlands only" in Rio Grande do Sul, with a general distribution "From Bahia to RGS [Rio Grande do Sul]".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: J. E. Pohl 4392 [Macbride photos 34309] (W--photo of cotype).

AEGIPHILA RORAIMENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 500. 1961.

Steyermark reports this plant to be a tree, 5 m. tall, the leaves membranous, dull-green on both surfaces, and the pubescence on the stems, peduncles, and calyx fulvous tawny-brown, growing at 1600 m. altitude, and blooming in May.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Lasser 1838 (Ve); J.

A. Steyermark 60812 (Ve--35968), 93834 (Lw), 94085 (Z).

AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 500. 1961.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: São Luiz Island: Fróes 11856 (Mi, W--1830837).

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional bibliography: Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 11. 1957; Reitz, *Sellowia* 11: 49, 66, & 84. 1959; Rambo, *Pesquis. Bot.* 12: 21. 1961; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 501. 1961; Reitz & Klein, *Sellowia* 16: 44, 64, & 103. 1964; Rambo, *Pesquis. Bot.* 21: 8--9 & [59]. 1965.

Recent collectors have found this plant flowering in May and fruiting in May and August. The leaves on Belém 1459 are up to 36 cm. long and 16 cm. wide!

Reitz (1959) records the vernacular names "gaileira", "gaioleira", "pau-de-gaiola", "pau gaiola", "tamanqueira", and "tamanqueiro". Angeli records the name "molulo". Castellanos found the plant in flower in November.

The Sehnem 2149, distributed as A. sellowiana, is actually A. brachiata Vell., while Hatschbach 2644 and Machado de Campos 141 are A. verticillata Vell.

Rambo (1965) cites Herb. Anchieta 31530 and 58429 from Santa Catarina and 1216, 3762, 7843 [Theissen s.n.], 11822 [Emrich s.n.], 27529 [Henz s.n.], 32625 [Henz s.n.], 35671 [Henz s.n.], 38582, 38835, 38898, 38921, 39062, 40774, 48540 [Sehnem 3739], 46221, 51009 [Sehnem 5606], 52931, 57590 [Pivetta 647], 61784 [Camargo 2864], and 62348 [Camargo 1714], from Rio Grande do Sul, all collected by himself except where otherwise designated. He describes the plant as a "Small tree, up to 8 m high", growing at "Edge of the forest, secondary growth, Campos woodlots" in the "Northeastern Lowlands, and slope of the Highlands only" in Rio Grande do Sul, with a general distribution of "From Amazonia to RGS [Rio Grande do Sul]".

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Belém & Magalhães 1091 (Ac). Espírito Santo: Belém 1459 (Ac). Guanabara: A. Castellanos 23484 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 1714] (Pf); Lanna Sobrinho 115 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 1159] (Ac). Paraná: Hatschbach 2615 (W--2057308), 7709 (Ca). Rio de Janeiro: Angeli 100 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 333] (Ac), 101 [Herb. Cent. Pesq. Florest. 335] (Ac); O. M. Barth I.71 [Herb. Inst. O. Cruz 98] (W--2342877). Rio Grande do Sul: Rambo 52931 (B); Sehnem 3739 (B), 5606 (B, B). Santa Catarina: Klein 132 (W--2120120); Reitz 3379 (W--2027846); Reitz & Klein 7259 (N), 8257 (N), 17357 (Ac).

AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 502. 1961; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 12: 2 & 3. 1965; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 13: 328.

1966.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 6—10 m. tall, with an irregular crown and green fruit, growing at 1200 to 1400 m. altitude, and flowering in May and August. Archer refers to it as "rare in this locality" in Antioquia. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacks. and as Lucuma sp.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Archer 589 (W—1517393). Cundinamarca: Fernández & Mora 1402 (W—2144385). VENEZUELA: Trujillo: Lasser 1167 (W—1908975).

AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA var. CUATRECASASI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 8: 385. 1962; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.6*: 455. 1963; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 42: 1517. 1963.

Citations: COLOMBIA: Magdalena: Cuatrecasas & Castañeda 25404 (Z—type).

AEGIPHILA SKUTCHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 502. 1961.

Breedlove describes this plant as 10 feet tall, with white flowers, growing on a steep moist slope at 6100 feet altitude, flowering in August.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove 11978 (Z); Matuda 4190 (Rf).

AEGIPHILA SMITHII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 502—503. 1961.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Asplund 14048 (W—2224811); Mexia 6499 (W—1691256). San Martín: Klug 3894 (W—1458301).

AEGIPHILA SPICATA (Rusby) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: K. Schum. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 28 (1): 295. 1902; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 503. 1961.

AEGIPHILA SPLENDENS Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 503. 1961.

The type of this species, J. E. Pohl 1022, deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 34308.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: J. E. Pohl 1022 [Macbride photos 34308] (W—photo of type).

AEGIPHILA SPRUCEANA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 503—504. 1961.

An isotype of this species, Spruce 2296, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 28388.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Spruce 2296 [Macbride photos 28388] (W—photo of isotype).

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 35: 2177. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 504. 1961; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 593. 1962.

Steyermark & Aristeguieta describe this plant as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, the leaves subcoriaceous, deep dull-green above, dull-green beneath, the nervation raised, the calyx gray-green, the corolla creamy-white, the filaments whitish, and the anthers buff-creamy, growing on forested slopes at 150 meters altitude, flowering in March.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark & Aristeguieta 79 (Z).

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. MACROPHYLLA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 504--505. 1961; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.4: 593. 1962.

AEGIPHILA TRUNCATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 17. 1961; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 37: 215. 1962.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Metcalf & Cuatrecasas 30072 (W—1833329).

AEGIPHILA UMBRACULIFORMIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 30: 3551. 1956; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 17. 1961.

AEGIPHILA VALERII Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 17 (1961) and 13: 319. 1966.

Matuda describes this plant as a tree, 20 meters tall. The Cazalet & Pennington 5090, distributed as A. valerii, is actually A. alba Moldenke.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 4876 (Rf).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 33: 1215. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 18. 1961; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.5: 44. 1962.

Steyermark and his associates describe this plant as a shrub or straggling shrub, 2 feet tall, the leaves subcoriaceous or membranous, dull-green or rich-green above, dull or dull-green beneath, the flowers pendent, pale-green, growing along streams at altitudes of 1575—1700 meters, flowering in May.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: J. A. Steyermark 60263 (W—1901830), 75516a (Ve); Steyermark, Dunsterville, & Dunsterville 92604 (Lw).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS var. *SERRATA* Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 33: 1215. 1959; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 18. 1961; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.5: 44. 1962.

AEGIPHILA VERRUCOSA Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 19. 1961.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 10 meters tall, the leaves subcoriaceous, deep-green above, dull-green beneath, the flower-buds and calyx gray-green, the corolla creamy, growing at 1700 to 1800 meters altitude, flowering in June and October. An isotype, Moritz 897, deposited in the herbarium of the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 28389.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Aristeguieta & Medina 2964 (Ve--42095), 2972 (Ve--42104); Moritz 897 [Macbride photos 28389] (W--photo of isotype); Steyermark & Allen 90886 (N). Federal District: Lasser 978 (Ve--25955), 979 (Ve--26069). Mérida: B. Maguire 39437 (N).

AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Angely, Fl. Paran. 7: 11. 1957; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 19--20. 1961.

Mimura collected this species in a savanna of cerrado vegetation. The actual type specimen of *A. tomentosa* Cham., Sellow 5122, deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Berlin, was photographed there by Macbride as his type photograph number 17589, but is now destroyed. A specimen of Casaretto 2624, in the Delessert Herbarium at the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, was photographed by him as his type photograph number 24615 and may be regarded as the type of *A. lanata* Casar.

Recent collectors have found *A. verticillata* growing on rocky campos and sandstone ledges, at stream margins, and in bogs, forests, and fallow fields, at 950 meters altitude, flowering in January. Material has been misidentified and distributed in herbaria as *A. sellowiana* Cham.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Casaretto 2624 [Macbride photos 24615] (W--photo). Paraná: Hatschbach 2644 (W--2057321); Hatschbach & Pereira 7668 [Herb. Hatschbach 10285] (Lw); Reitz & Klein 17562 (Ac), 17876 (Ac); Smith, Klein, & Hatschbach 14508 (Ac). São Paulo: Machado de Campos 141 (N, W--2369519); Mimura 23 (W--2404883), 49 (W--2404900); Sellow 5122 [Macbride photos 17589] (W--photo).

AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila vilosa* (Aubl.) Gmel. ex Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 7: 7, in syn. 1963.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 20. 1961; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 7: 7. 1963.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in full exposure to the sun on disturbed areas, flowering in July, and describe it as a small tree, with white flowers.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: W. A. Egler 1478 [Herb. Mus. Par. Emil. Goeldi 24634] (N); Fróes & Black 27481 (W--2248464); Murça Pires, Rodrigues, & Irvine 50327 (N, N).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila vittelliniflora Klotzsch ex Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 58, sphalm. 1965.

Additional bibliography: Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 172. 1908; Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 20--21. 1961; Rambo, Pesquis. Bot. 21: 58. 1965; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 13: 6. 1966; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 321. 1966.

Sampaio records the vernacular name "marmelinho" for this plant.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Aguillar s.n. [2-12-1922] (Ja--114104, Ja); Sampaio 8199 (Ja--44835).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA var. EGLERI Moldenke

Bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 8: 385. 1962; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 42: 1517. 1963; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.6: 455. 1963.

Citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Irwin, Egler, & Murça Pires 47162 (N--type).

AEGIPHILA WIGANDIODES Lundell

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 4: 438. 1953; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 37: 1062. 1962.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 4253 (Ld--isotype).

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS LIPPIA. I

Harold N. Moldenke

LIPPIA Houst.

Additional & emended bibliography: Robins. & Fernald in A. Gray, New Man. Bot., ed. 7, 688--690 & 906, fig. 881 & 882. 1908; Loes., Verh. Bot. Ver. Brand. 53: 43 & 75--78 [Abhandl. 240--243]. 1912; J. Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. 2 (2): 533. 1912; Dunn & Tutcher, Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. Addit. Ser. 10: 201. 1912; Uphof in Karst. & Schenck, Vegetationsbild. 21 (1-2): n.p. 1930; H. B. Davis, Life & Works Pringle 47, 52, 56, 58, 81, 97, 124, 136, 143, 144, 187, 204, 235, 301, 668, & 669. 1936; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 33: 1215 & 1862. 1959; Goodspeed, Pl. Hunt. Andes 162. 1961; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 36: 4036 (1961) and 37: 1062. 1962; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.5: 44